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and somewhat novel way. Stress is laid upon the fact that of all philosophic problems this was the last to appear and to become prominent. The ego is first treated in its relations with the body, then to the environment. An interesting chapter shows how the name of a person is the ego itself heard, and how relationship is often expressed by similarity of names. It is then treated as the personifying element in the apprehension of nature; then as an active principle expressed in self-feeling, irritability, dance, penance, the projection outward; and lastly, the abstract ego, its kernel, the migration of souls, absorption in Nirvana, and the individual and social self. The next and longest chapter treats of the development of the moral ideas, especially those of beneficence, perfection, right, justice, inner freedom, and the influence of religion upon morals, and last of all, the absolute in ethics.

The Night Side of Nature, or Ghosts and Ghost Seers, by CATHERINE CROWE. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, 1904. pp. 502.

Here we have an old book reprinted as new, full of ghost stories told in the most real, matter-of-fact way by a profound believer in them. The evidence is often given in great detail, and the marvels, if we accept the text, are often simply stupendous. We wonder why the members of the Psychic Research Society have overlooked the work, which so abounds with evidences of telepathy and spirit agency.

Der Befruchtungsvorgang: Sein Wesen und seine Bedeutung. Von ERNST TEICHMANN. (Aus Natur und Geisteswelt. Sammlung wissenschaftlich-gemeinverständlicher Darstellungen.) B. G. Teubner, Leipzig, 1905. pp. 102.

This commendable primer opens with a history of the problem of fertilization, and then discusses successively cell division, germ cells, fertilization, ripening of the germ, the division and conjugation, the chromosomes and mixtures of qualities, and ends with a brief résumé of the literature.

Biographic Clinics, Volume 3. Essays Concerning the Influence of the Visual Function Pathologic and Physiologic upon the Health of Patients. By GEORGE M. GOULD. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia, 1905. pp. 516.

In this third volume Dr. Gould continues his studies upon the effect of eye troubles upon general health. Here he discusses, as salient instances of life-long suffering that might have been avoided, John Addington Symonds and Taine. Dr. Snell discusses eye strain as a cause of headache and other neuroses, and Dr. C. E. Pronger describes the influences of slight errors of refraction on the nervous system. In the sixth chapter the author resumes the work and discusses the history and etiology of megrim, the ocular factors in scoliosis and their bearings upon handwriting, dextrality, and sinistrality, with their pathological results. Subsequent chapters are on subnormal accommodation and premature presbyopia, on the reception of mental discoveries, post-mydriatic refraction tests, and a mathematically perfect eye. The author advocates pens with angle holders which permit an unobstructed view of the nib of the pen as it moves, without malposture of body, hand, paper or head.

The Psychic Treatment of Nervous Disorders. PAUL DUBOIS. (Translated by Smith Ely Jelliffe and William A. White.) Funk and Wagnalls Co., New York and London, 1905. pp. 466.

This is a translation of Dubois's *Les Psychonevroses et leur Traitement Moral*, which became so popular in the original as to necessitate

a second edition within a short space of time. To a stranger or novice in psychotherapy, this work would seem to be an emanation of Christian Science, except that it is pre-eminently more scientific. The author is certainly an enthusiast along his particular line of psychic treatment and for him, sound moral persuasion is the universal panacea for all the functional nervous ills that flesh is heir to. His unbounded enthusiasm and self-confidence have led, however, to a certain amount of figurative blindness on other sound therapeutic measures, even to waking suggestion and hypnosis, unless, indeed, he includes the former in the category of moral treatment. Starting with a few psychological considerations, at times lacking so much in clearness as to become almost metaphysical, he discusses the manifold symptomatology of various functional nervous conditions, but always with a commentary strongly colored by his own individuality. In the same vein and with the citation of many cases, he discusses hysteria, mild periodic depressions, various phobias and fixed ideas, gastro-intestinal, circulatory, cardiac, and urinary disorders. He insists on isolation, rest in bed and over-feeding as an important adjunct to his moral conversations. There is much moral and ethical preaching, much repetition and many of his points lack force, not because of their sound basis and intrinsic merit, but because of much redundancy of language and a very conscious striving after rhetorical effect. The translation is well and faithfully done, with the exception of a very obvious fault of the English rendering of the title.

I. H. CORIAT.

Investigations of the Departments of Psychology and Education of the University of Colorado. Vol. II, No. 3, June, 1905. University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo. pp. 37.

This number is perhaps on the whole the best of this series. Its articles are on the home study of geography, history, physics, economics, mathematics, and modern language in the high school, the teaching of botany and zoölogy. All are interesting and some are quite suggestive articles.

Psychologie und Pathologie der Vorstellung. Beiträge zur Grundlegung der Ästhetik, von RICHARD WALLASCHKE. Johann Ambrosius Barth, Leipzig, 1905. pp. 323.

The first part discusses psychic expression and its diseases in language, song, reading, writing, gesture, action, and the explanation of these. The second part is devoted to inner psychic life and the essence and lapse of concepts, treating of their composition, association, memory, the natural and artificial diseases of concepts, and natural and artificial sleep.

The Foundations of Philosophy. A Study of the Doctrine of Degrees and Related Subjects, by GEORGE TROBRIDGE. James Spiers, London, 1904. pp. 94.

Besides the doctrine of degrees the author discusses the philosophical value of the doctrine and its practical bearings. His interpretation of the doctrine is essentially ethical and religious. He even makes it include pedagogy.

Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research. Part L, Vol. XIX, April, 1905. Brimley, Johnson & Ince, Ltd., London, 1905. pp. 77.

Weitere Untersuchungen über Beziehungen zwischen geistiger Ermüdung und Hautsensibilität, von H. GRIESBACH. Sonderabdruck aus Internationales Archiv für Schulhygiene, I. Bd., 3. Heft, pp. 317-417. Wilhelm Engelmann, Leipzig, 1905.

Physiological Psychology, by W. McDougall. (Temple Psychological Primers.) J. M. Dent & Co., London, 1905. pp. 172.

Beiträge zur Psychologie der Aussage, von L. WILLIAM STERN. Zweite Folge. Zweites Heft. Johann Ambrosius Barth, Leipzig, 1905. pp. 154.

The Response of Inorganic Matter to Stimulus, being the Friday Evening Discourse at the Royal Institution, May 10, 1901, by JAGADIS CHUNDER BOSE. Wm. Clowes & Sons, Ltd., London, 1901. pp. 24.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the American Psychological Association was held Dec. 27, 28, and 29th at Emerson Hall, the new Harvard building devoted to philosophy and psychology. The opening session was at nine o'clock, Wednesday morning, the president of the association, Miss Mary Whiton Calkins, Professor of Philosophy and Psychology at Wellesley College, presiding. The first paper was by G. V. N. Dearborn, of Tufts Medical School, on the Relations of Muscular Activity to the Mental Process, followed by a paper by Irving King, entitled "How can the Relation of the Conscious to the Subconscious be best Conceived?" Mr. King's point of view being that consciousness is best conceived as a point rather than a field capable of being graded off into the subconscious. These first two papers were included in one discussion. The next group of four papers was devoted to Comparative Psychology. The first, by Dr. Yerkes, of Harvard, on the Senses and Intelligence of the Japanese Dancing Mouse, was rendered especially interesting by the exhibition of the mice themselves, who showed the peculiar movements characterized as dancing. This study is still in progress but so far as can be stated from present results, the animals seem to be degenerate and below the standard of common mice in sense and muscular development. Mr. Porter, of Clark University, then gave a five minute report on the Psychology of the English Sparrow, followed by a longer paper on the Habits and Instincts of Spiders, genera *Epeira* and *Argiope*. Mr. Porter's extensive observations show for these two species a variability in instinct and a distinct adaptation to environment in the web spinning. Mr. Davis's paper discussed a different species of spider, which does not spin webs but forms its nests by the binding of grass blades. The character of these nests is such that in their variability Dr. Davis thinks we may have a possible objective measurement of the variability of instinct. Prof. Wheeler's paper on the Ant Queen as a Psychological Study brought out some exceedingly interesting points in the life history of the ant queen, which was shown, in many respects, to be quite the opposite of that of the queen bee, since the ant queen unites in herself all the characteristics and energies of the worker as well as the reproductive functions. The next paper, by Dr. Edward Cowles, was a Study